THE LOUISIANA PLEDGES.

MORE ABOUT THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE. CONTINUATION OF MAJOR BURKE'S TESTIMONT BE-FORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE-THE WITNESS RESENTS GENERAL BUTLER'S ATTACK UPON HIS

VERACITY. The session of the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday was devoted entirely to General Butler's examination of Major Burke. The testimony was mainly in reference to the Wormley conference, General Butler vainly seeking for evidence in relation to some document containing Republican pledges in relation to the Louisiana matter. Language reflecting upon the witness's veracity was warmly resented by Major Burke, but the objectionable words were finally stricken from the

GENERAL BUTLER'S SEARCH FOR FACT'S. MANY QUESTIONS WHICH DID NOT BRING THE IN-FORMATION WANTED-MAJOR BURKE INSULTED

BY GENERAL BUILER.

General Butler spent the entire day yesterday in pumping a dry well, and at one time got so much sand into his machine that it absolutely refused to work at all. General Butler evidently believes that there was something done at the Wormley confer ence which all those who participated in it, on both sides, have conspired to conceal. He work round and round in the same circle, coming out always at the point where he started, and when he finds he has made no progress, he begins again more zealous than before to discover the coveted secret. No witness ever testified more willingly or more

fully than Major Burke has done during the past two days. He has a wonderful memory, which is refreshed by letters and other documents which he has preserved, and he has told the whole story of his dealings with prominent Republicans in Washington during the progress of the Electoral count over aud over again. And yet General Butler is not satisfied, because the true account of those con ferences and agreements, if such they can be called, does not agree with his theory of them. For instance, he asserts that Mr. Hayes and his friends sold the State of Louisiana to the Democrats for the Presidency, and says he don't blame the Democrata for buying, but he does the Republicans for selling. When Major Burke testified that the Republicans did not have Louisiana to sell, and that the Demo crats did not, therefore, buy it, the Essex statesman gets excited. What is to become of his theory of the sale of the State if there was nothing to sell i Again General Butler is sure that formal comes of the agreement reached at the Wormley conference were exchanged between the Republicans and Democrats, and when one witness after another comes upon the stand and swears that no such written agreement ever existed, the General gets angry and insults a gentleman whose word is as good, to say the least, as his own. Failing to run down all these trails or finding that each one leads up a tree, he next imagines that Mr. Hayes, before the count of the Electoral votes was concluded, put some promise about Louisiana into writing, and, when the committee adjourned he was following this ignis fatuus with as fierce a zeal as though his vain imaginings had really substance in them.

Major Barke told the whole story of the Wormley conference yesterday as it has before been told, time and time again, and because he would not swear to suit Butler rather than to the truth, the latter insulted him by saying he doubted whether or not the witness was telling the truth. Major Burke took a dignified, manly at titude and refused to answer further question antil the offensive language was withdrawn. Butter finally agreed to have the remark stricken from the record and the inquiry proceeded, Major Burke naving decidedly got the best of his persecutor. This morning Mr. Potter will question the witness

and Mr. Hiscock will follow. After that, General Butler may be given a little more time, but it is probable that he will be choked off after putting a few questions.

THE TESTIMONY.

MAJOR BURKE'S STORY ABOUT THE CONSULTATION AT WORMLEY'S HOTEL-SEARCHING FOR DOCU-MENIS WHICH THE WITNESS SAID DID NOT EX-IST-GENERAL BUTLER QUESTIONS THE WIT-NESS'S TRUTBEULNESS.

The Potter Committee, although it adjourned on Tuesday to meet at 10 a. m. yesterday, did not get to work until nearly 11 o'clock. Mr. Blackburn was still absent. Major Burke was on the stand, and General Butler resumed his cross-examination. General Butler-When we adjourned yesterday we had

Louislana matters were freely discussed. In that discussion, did the question come up how this thing was to be managed by Mr. Haves, when Packard had more votes than Mr. Hayes ? A .- The result was set forth in my telegram to Nicholls of February 26.

Q.-I don't ask that. Was there any discussion of the difficulties that lay in the way on the ground that Packard had more votes than Hayes 1 A .- Quite plainty, str by the assurances that the troops would be withdrawn from any interference in the local affairs of the State The understanding was that the friends of Mr. Hayes

Q .- Suppose be did not do it ? A .- Then it was to be done by President Hayes, by such methods as would result in Nicholia's possession of the State Government. They agreed to go to Grant and do what they might to have it done at once, or give us most positive assurance that if it was not done by Grant it would be done by

Q .- "Now tell me whether you did not agree-Gibson, Ellis, Levy, and Watterson-whether you die not agree with Matthews, Foster, and others, that it they would agree on their part that the troops should be withdrawn, either by Grant or Hayes, in consideration thereof you would agree to do your best to have opposition to the counting in of Hayes cease 1 A .- That we would agree to advise our friends in the House to withdraw their opposition to the electoral count.

Q.-These gentlemen believed that it would be done ! -They so appeared to believe.

Q .- And in fact when things were settled thoroughly It was done? A.—Nearly all opposition was with-drawn. We gave our abvice to friends in the House that we were satisfied with the assurances that we had received; as to our other guarantees we have carried

by conference ! A. I think I did-I know I did. Q-Did you show him any paper ! A.-I did, sir. It

was a dispatch, on February 26, of Governor Kellogg, signed by Bucke, Ellis, and Levr. Q.—Did you show him any other paper 7 A.—Yes, sir. Q.—What paper was that 1 A.—It was an amended

and corrected guarantee, given by me for the Nicholis Q-Auy other paper? A .- None to my recollection tt is more than probable that the correspondence was exhibited to Mr. Springer—that is to say, the telegram

of Nicholls embracing the substance of the under-standing and the telegram from Nicholls giving the setion of the Legislative cancus in Louisiaus. I think

Q .- You see you have not shown me anything on the other side, and you wanted to convince him you had You would not convince me much that way. A .- Perhaps my word was good authority.

Q.—Pardon me, but what were other p-ople's words to you! Did you not tell him that you had signed an agree

The witness continued, under constant interruption from General Butler, who tried to prevent him from make ing any explanation and compet him to answer simply yer or no to his questions : "We proceeded upon the the ory that the representatives in Congress from Louising and myself were representing the interests of the State. I don't think that Mr. Springer over asked to see any

paper; if we showed him any it was of our own voli-General Ratler-Can you show me a single word in assurance from Matthews, Dennison or Sherman which would have satisfied any business man ! It showed assurance on your part. A .- I should be very sorry to lose the high opinion you have of my shrewdness; but I was satisfied with the assurances we had from others. We had a perfect understanding with Sherman, Foste. and Matthews, and that understanding was reduced to

General Butler (reaching out his hand)-That's it. That's just what I want. Where is the paper ! A .- You will have to ask Mr. Sherman and Mr. Matthews for it. They have it. We gave them copies of the telegram to rnor Nicholls and the reply, containing a state

ment of the action of the party caucus occupying the

BEARCHING FOR REPUBLICAN GUARANTEES. O .- But this is still on one side. Where are the gu ntees which the Republicans gave you! A .- Mr. Ellis and Mr. Lovy were consulted at every step. Before these telegrams were sent, they were submitted to them, and the replies when received were shown to

Q .- Undoubtedly. But where are the documents showing any pledge on the part of the other side for which you av. pped off Tilden ! A .- You place me in a wrong position, General; we never swopped off Tilden

Q-Well, swopped off anyone for Mr. Hayes. Where are the guarantees from the other side; I have seen none except from your side! A .- You never will see my; there were none except those that have been

Q .- Oh! I don't care about what has been stated. want to know what they were !
Mr. Hiscock—I insist upon it that the witness is right

otwithstanding the badgering of the counsel. He has uswered the question fairly. The Chairman explained that the report of that part

of the testimony given at New-Orleans, to which the vitness referred as containing the documents, had ached the committee only that morning, and probably had not been read by General Butler.

The witness referred to the report, and named the coments to which he had aliuded. "The telegramsto and from Governor Nicholis were delivered by me to dr Sherman, personally, at Wormley's Hotel. I went there to deliver them to Judge Matthews, and met Mr. rman at the head of the stairs and gave them to him, That's all there is of it."

Mr. Hiscock-Now, Mr. Chairman, the witness says 'That's all these is of it." Is there anything more to be asked ! We have been travelling in a circle for more than an hour. I submit that this ought to be stopped. Witness-If any inconsistencies can be pointed out in my answers. I shall be glad to explain them.

The stenographer read a few of the latest questions nd answers. The witness said: "Those documents menfloned are the only papers to which I referred as written guarantees. I never stated that I had received any written guarantees at Wormley's Hotel, nor any

General Butler-Now where is that writing that was taken at Wormley's Hotel, which was designed to emrace the whole matter ! A .- The only writings that I know of were those that have been named. No writing was exchanged that night, nor was any memorandum made that I know of. I never met these gentlemen together again. I met Mr. Foster afterwards at his room, with only his secretary present; no writing was exchanged then, nor at any other time; if there had been I should remember it. The only results of the Wormley conference were the distinct statements made by the gentlemen present; if anything was then committed to writing, or was then read, I know nothing of it. I never saw such a paper anywhere. I have seen no papers other than those I have testified to here in your presence. Q .- What did you have to take home with you to show the result of your mission ! A .- I had the word of the President of the United States and the assurances of -

Q -Don't play with me. I ask about papers; you didn't take words home with you to show. You can't crawi out of that loophole. A .- I am not looking for a loophole; I have nothing to crawl out of. I have been trying for an hour and a half to find out what you want. I bad the letters from John Young Brown, from Stanley Matthews and Mr. Foster to John Young Brown, a copy of our guarantee, my letter to Stanley Matthews, and Stanley Matthews's letter to Mr. Ellis.

Q -Do you know H. L. Smith ! A .- Yes. I met him on the cars on my return to New-Orleans; but no papers were exhibited to him by me, nor did I tell him that I had a written guarantee. His reported interview, pu sished the next morning, was full of inaccuracies, and was so declared in subsequent issues of the paper. I decline to state what was in this report according to my ollection. If it said that I told Smith that I had a written guarantee from the men at Wormley's, it stated

General Butler insisted upon a direct answer as to hether such a statement was contained in the published 'interview." The question was repeated many times not attempt to crawl out of any thing; nor shall I permit you nor any one else to put words in my mouth. If you want the statement you must produce it or Mr. Smith, The witness appealed to the Caairman and declined to make any further answer than that he had never made such a statement to Smith nor to any one else. I may have stated that I had assurances, either to him or to

any other newspaper man.

General Butler road from The New-Orleans Picayune of March 13 and 14, 1877; assertions that the Louisiana Democrats had in their possession written pledges from President Hayes and his friends.

The Witness-I do not remember having seen those articles; I never denied any misstatements which appeared in the public press; I made a full statement to the public on February 27, and the people of Louisians have not been deceived by my subsequent silence. My course toward the people of Louisiana and their appreciation of the manner in which I fulfilled the trust committed to me by them is best shown by the fact that witnin the last few days they have nominated me for the highest office in their gift in the present campaign (State

that you had never received a written guarantee. A .-They had seen my statement. The agreement on our side to stop fillbustering was an important part of the results of the Wormley conference.

The report of the conference agreement, as given to e Associated Press by Major Burke, was read by General Butler, who then asked: Now, why was not the agreement to stop filibustering given to the public The witness replied that he had not intended to give a full report nor had he said that he had done so. The ques was repeated again and again, when Mr. Hiscock

GENERAL BUTLER'S LANGUAGE RESENTED. General Butler (rising to his feet)-We are testing the

athfulness of the witness. Mr. H scock-Oh, you are not questioning that. General Butler-Yes! I am testing that. Mr. Hiscock-Questioning, I said. General Butler (striking the table with his fist)-I de

mestion his truthfulness, and am determined to test it. The Witness (wheeling around in his chair and giaring

his persecutor)-In what particular ? The chairman usked the stenograph harman asked the stenographer to read the m, which having been done, be said: You may that question, Major Burke. Winess—I answer no more questions until that

The Wilness—I answer to be the section is retracted.

Mr. Potter—We can't protect you, Major Burke.

The Witness—Then I'll protect myself.

Mr. Hiscock demanded protection for the witness rom this eternal round of questions which travelled outlinially over the same ground without reaching any

Mr. Potter-A large latitude is allowed in these exam-

Mr. Hiscock—When a witness has testified on one sub Mr. Hiscock-When a witness has testified on one sub-tior half an hour, I have the right to oldect, and all, notwithstauding the manifest objection that the stinguished Geocrai has. I have the right to know hat the object of this examination for two hours is; neturn it is because he disbelieves the witness, or is sting his memory. Mr. Potter-He was testing his recollection. Mr. Hiscock-Then we have the right to know it. General Butler-II the gentleman has finished his re-arks—

Mr. Hiscock.—The gentleman will finish his remarks when he pleases.

General Butler—I would like to say a word. The witness had stated over and over again, and I had put it over and over again, so that there could be no mistake, that he had given the substance of the agreement at Wormley's to the Associated Press, and that the substance of it had gone all over the world. I saked him if it was not one of the most important parts of those agreements that his friends should stop fillipatering. He said it was. I then asked him to explain why he left out this most important part, that an agreement had been made that certain men should vote in a certain way in the House of Representatives in regard to the electoral machinery of the country.

Mr. Potter—I am sure that you did not mean to say that you doubted the witness's veracity, because I don't think any gentleman would make such a remark, and I am quite sure you did not mean it. If you do not make upon its standing, we will go on with the examination. General Butler—The question is before the committee for decision. Mr. Hiscock-The gentleman will finish his remarks

or decision.

Major Burke—I wish to say upon this subject that in
il of these matters I was acting as the duly authorized
and according to the Nichella State and Major Burke—I wish to say upon this subject that in all of these matters I was acting as the duly authorized and accredited representative of the Nicholiz-State government, to whom my reports were made, and who have approved and ratified my acts. There has been much misrepresentation throughout the country within the past eighteen months, and I have said nothing or little, simply because I was satisfied with the approval of my State Government, and of the people of my State, and because no authority which I recognized has ever called for the information. Now I approached this committee with the desire and disposition to state fully, fairly and frankly, ever, thing within my knowledge concerning the occurrences at Washington, out of deference to public opinion, and with all due respect to the House of Representatives, who have constituted this committee. This has been my disposition. It is now my disposition. It have labored here for a day and a hair to answer satisfactorily the interrogatories propounded by General Butter, calmly, quietly and respectfully. I have not come 1,400 miles to have insult put upon me by the General or by any person. I think it is unkind and unjust, and I shall not submit to it. I will not answer further questions from the General until he has done me and himself the justice of withdrawing the remarks he has made.

Mr. Steuger—I wish to say that this committee has

arks he has made.

Mr. Steorger—I wish to say that this committee has sen incorporated by the House of Representatives to ad outcorrain facts. It is the committee which the itness will snawer and not any particular member of. Owing to a remark of General Butler the witness has sinced to answer, but I think, if he reflects upon what I ave said, he will not refuse to nnawer any question or yo the fullest information in his power.

General Butler explained that the trouble had been rought about by Mr. Hiscock's interference with his

questions; as he had no way of terms as he had no way of terms which the witness answered was on account on membering or otherwise.

The witness meanwhile was laboring under intense excitement; his face became pale and the lines about his mouth right. He drank a glass of water; then in a few moments lighted a cigar; but this was insufficient to steady his nerves, and he passed out into the antercom for a few moments. In his absence the members of the committee consulted together.

Mr. Polter said—Now, I suggest that you let me strike out from the record all of this, beginning with Mr. Hiscock's words.

General Butler nodded assent, but at this moment the witness returned and resumed his scat

General Butler (to the chairman)-I will say to you that the remark that I made to Mr. Hiscock never ought to have gone on the record and I agree that it be stricken

out. The chairman said that it should be stricken out. The chairman said that it should be stricken out General Butler (to the wimess)—Why did you not give to the public this material part of the agreement made at the Wormiey conference?

Major Burke—Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to place General Butler in a fulse position any more than I wish to be placed in a false position myself. I understand that the striking of those remarks from the record is for the purpose of removing anything offensive in his language. Mr. Potter—The remark was made to Mr. Hiscock, and

was only intended to convey a doubt of your accuracy of memory or otherwise, which is permitted in a cross-examination. Major Burke-Then it having been stricken from the

ord, I will go on with my answers. be question was repeated, and the witness answered: The question was repeated, and the witness answered: That part of the agreement was not considered assential to the people of Louisiana. The publicity of what was given to the rubble was deemed essential, in order that the people should know what assurances had been given, so that if they were violated and evil effects followed, the people of Louisiana would be justified by the country. Our friends tried to put a stop to filbustering in the House, by going to members opposed to the electoral count and telling them of the course which President Hayes would pursue in relation to Louisiana. They noted ou these assurances; but I believe the count would have been completed even if they had not been made. I believe so from the fact that many members who joined in the filibustering movement, did so at the request of friends of Louisians, who told them that terms for that State might thereby be obtained. Many did so in opposition to the wishes of their constituents, and only joined the opposition for a time in order that guarantees might be obtained. We could not have defeated the count finally.

guarantees might be ostained. The cooler is the count finally.

General Butler—Then—you will pardon me for using rather rough language—this was a built game on your part; and the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Garrheld and Mr. Foster got builted into an agreement, and got nothing for it which they would not have got with-

out it.

Mr. Hiscock—Oh, you've been all the merning showing that the Republicans gave nothing; everything was given by the Louisiann Democrais.

The witness road a dispatch from him to Governor Nichells, to the effect that the opposition to the electoral count could not long be held together. The witness's telegram to Nichells assuring him that his government would be recognized was read by General Buller, who asked: Who was the high authority who gave the assurances metalioned if A.—Stanley Mailneys.

News.

Q.—Then the Republican candidate for the Senate rom Onio disclosed to you the secrets of General Gram's Sabnet, did he! A.—We received the information from Other dispatches were read and explained by the wil

nteresting.

General Butler—Who was J. P. B. Wilmer† A.—He was hishen of the Ebiscopal diocese of Louisiana.

Q.—Methodist Episcopal† A.—No; Protestant Episcopal

Q.—Methodist Episcopai I A.—Set, Floressar Copal.

Q.—How came he away from his flock, mixing in politics in Washington I A.—He was there in the interest of peace, trying to prevent bloodshed. I had an interview with him, and shared with him my information in relation to the intentions of Governor Hayes. His dispatch from Columbus—"Peace must not be distarbed in Lenissian "—was understood by me to mean tont no attempt would be made to put the Fackard Government over the people of that State; there was only one way of disturbing the peace. Tals was one of the assurances I relied on; I telegraphed the dispatch to Governor Nobolis; there could have been no doubt as to what it ere could have been no doubt as to what it

Q.—Oh, you know Bishop Wilmer, don't you! He left this country for Europe about the time this com-mittee was organized. A-I know nothing about he movements, although I am a member of his congre

you lost the benefit of his preaching, when't RIT A.-I don't know of his movements.

Witness continued—I don't remember any distinct reference made to immunity for crime at the Wormley conference; I do remember reference to it, made in this commuties room on the same day. The determination in relation to the United States Senators from Louisiana was made before I self Louisiana.

THE SACRIFICE OF TWO SENATORS. Q .- You remarked yesterday that you could have had Louisiana at any time by giving up the two Senators to This is a matter of some deileacy, but I am unwilling to appear before the country as attempting to conceal anyappear before the country as attempting to colocal any-thing which this committee desires to inquire into. The information that such was the exaction that would be made of the Nicaolis Government, was given to me by Governor Nicaolis. It was given to me for my informa-tion, and with instructions to ascertain fully all particu-lars concerning it, and keep him and the Legislature ad-vised. I must repeat that I have softing to suppress or conceal, and I know that Governor Nicaolis does not wish anything concerning his acts or tome, in that con-nection, to be suppressed or concealed. Therefore I will answer any questions that may be propounded to me by this committee.

this committee.

Major Burke stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Huyes and they mad discussed the condition of affairs in Louissana. He mad is egraphed there that he thought the policy of the President foward that state would be just. He said: "The only idea that I have ever intended to convey in regard to the Louisians pledges was that the Republicans who gave them represented the President's yiews: I never said that Delivede ever intended to convey in regard to the Louisinia pledges was that the Republicans who gave them repre-sented the President's views; I never said that I believed

wished the witness to tel exactly what was in it, and whether or not it was its purpose in sending it to get it before Mr. Hay a; but the witness decimed to answer as General Butler wished. Any answer, if received, made to impression upon his mind. "I gave," he sad, "Governor Young and President Hayes credit for 100 much sagaony to have communicated with Mr. Horne then approval or disapproval of the agreement. I never heard it suggested before that there should be a delay in the dectoral count in the House until assurances should come from Governor Hayes."

The committee adjourned to 10:30 a. m. to-Jay.

INQUEST ON POLICEMAN SMITH.

RESULTS OF PROFESSOR DOREMUS'S EXAMINATION. The inquest in the case of Richard H. Smith. the murdered policeman of Jersey City, was continued yesterday afternoon, at the Hudson County Court ouse. The first witness called was Valentine Puster, night scavenger, who testified that at the request of examined the vault at Smith's house, and found a heavy window-weight, a pair of shoes, pieces of an und-rahir; and a carving-knife, to which a corresponding fork and

steel were found in Smith's house. John Macks, a shoemaker, corroborated Puster's state

Professor R. Ogden Doremus testified that on August 3 Chief Nathan gave him a number of articles and requested him to make a chemical examination for blood turus. The articles consisted of a sash weight, a cary ing-knife, a towel bearing the bloody imprint of a small band, a white sacque and some underelothing worn by Mrs. Smith. On the latter were found small specks of blood. There was also an onnee bottle containing a small opposed. There was also a othere observed using a small quantity of chloroform. The knife and sash weight bore no traces of blood-stains; for this reason Professor Dorsenus had procured similar articles, and having first smeared them with blood taken from a patient during an operation, subjected them to the same exposure as the articles found at Smith's. Mr. Puster had gone to Newan operation, subjected them to the same exposure as the articles found at Smita's. Mr. Puster had gone to New-York and treated these articles in exactly the same manner as those found. On chemical examination they bore no traces of blood, which was attributed to the action of the ammonia in the vault. Both the kulfs and weight, however, will be again examined. On Argust 7 Professor Doremus received from Chief Nathan a frock coat, also a brown diagonal entaway coat, with waistoost and trousers, belonging to Covert D. Bennett. The clothing was stained in several places, which were cut out and subjected to careful chemical and microscopical tests, and also to tests with the spectroscope and microscope combined. No traces of blood stains were found. The cuts in the shirt which Smith wore on the night of the marder were found to correspond with the size of the knife. A bed-quilt which was examined, although badly cut, showed very few traces of blood. The position of all the steins on the different garments were accurately noted for the purpose of defending or refuting the different theories which may be advanced.

Charles B. Converse, the County Physician, was recalled, and said he thought the wounds on Smith's head had been caused by the susbweight, or a similar instructure.

Thomas Rimmel testified in regard to the domestic

ment.

Thomas Rimmel testified in regard to the domestic affairs of the family, and repeated the story of the man seen looking over the fence of the back yard about a month before the murder. The inquest whi be continued to-day.

THE WYOMING OFF CAPE HENRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- The Signal Corps Station at Cape Henry reports to the Cuief Signal Of ficer as follows: "The United States man-oi-war Wyoming has come to anchor about five miles northeast of this station."

THE INCREASED RATES ON THE PACIFIC ROADS, Washington, Aug. 21 .- Mr. French, chief of the new Railroad Bureau, is of opinion that the recent doubling of rates on freight between New-York and San Francisco is part of a scheme on the part of the railroads to compel shippers to make special freight contracts with them, so as to compel merchants to shin the bulk of their merchandise by rail instead of by water. The Railroad Commissioner has telegraphed to Government Directors of the Pacific Ballroads for information on the subject, but these directors have held no meeting and made no reply. The understanding is that the presidents of the two roads directed freight agents to make the change, with the intimation that they would be protected in it.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

SEEKING RELIEF AND POWER. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-

THE ON LABOR AND BUSINESS DEPRESSION-BROOKLYN NATIONAL FACTIONS UNITING.

The Congressional Committee on Labor and Business Depression resumed its sessions this city yesterday, and heard witnesses. The relations of capital and labor and a new method of electing officers were the chief subjects spoken of. The Harmonizing Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party succeeded in inducing the Brooklyn factions to unite.

SEEKING CAUSES OF DEPRESSION. RESUMPTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE'S SESSIONS-THEORIES ON THE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR-A NEW METHOD OF ELEC-

TIONS. The Congressional Committee on the Depression of Business and Labor resumed its sessions reserrang morning, in room No. 1 of the Post Office Build. ing. The room was filled with witnesses and speciators, including one woman. Mesars, Hewitt, Rice and Thompson, of the committee, were present. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Hewitt said it was announced at the close of the last session that when the meetings were resumed the committee would call only such witnesses as it desired to hear. Only those who had a special knowledge of the cause of the labor troubles would be called, for the present at least.

W. Godwin Moodey, of Boston, was the first witness.

In cailing him, Mr. Hewitt said that Mr. Moodey had entitled himself to a hearing, as the paper which he had read before the Social Science Association at Cincinnati was found to be a most valuable contribution. Mr. Moodey said that he was of the opinion that capital was the fruit of labor-one of the ultimate products of labor. Mr. Hewitt-Do you find an inherent warfare between them ? A .- I do not find that there is any conflict etween them in theory, but there is an artificial conflict, growing out of a misrepresentation of the relations

between both parties.

Q .- What are the direct causes ? A .- The great cause is because the masses cannot understand why they should suffer extreme poverty and want, while the man of capital appears to enjoy absolute affluence. This exists through an ignorance of the real state of facts. It creates an antagonism between them-an enmity. Yes, on both sides.

Q.—Is the workingmen's grievance well founded † A. -I think not. They are probably living in as much harmony as they could under the present condition of things. In many instances, men possess wealth through provident habits. Success in business, I think, is chiefly wing to accident.

Q .- Way does harmony not exist at the present time ! -It grows out of the changes that have taken place in our industrial condition during the present century. our methods of labor have radically changed. Where everything was produced at the beginning of the cen tury by muscular action, now it is by mechanical force. Q.-Is this change a beneficent one or the reverse ! A.

ery as having a mission. It will lessen the amount of human toil and give greater comfort to all. If improperly used, it produces demoralization and disaster. Q.-Wha' is the improper use of machinery. A.-To use it in such a manner as to require only a portion of the muscular force. Its use must not throw the muscu-

Properly used, a beneficent one. I look upon muchin-

lar force into idleness. As soon as discovered, we must adapt the machinery and muscle together. I be seve that nachinery ought to be developed to its utmost extent. Q .- How can you employ the Idle muscle, then ! A .- If a dozen men represent the mass, and by the use of ma-cinnery six are thrown out of employment, then the

time of the six should be shortened one-half, so as to employ the twelve. If necessary, double the amount of machinery in order to keep the twelve employed. Q.-Why double the amount of machinery, when half an do all the work that is required, or for which there

is demand ! A .- To keep the twelve employed. Q -- Is capital of value to the whole community! A .-Most assuredly. Q .- How, then, can it be of value to expend capital in

useless machinery or machinery for which there is no work? A .- Capital must not lie dormant. Capital is a blessing when it is active; when it is used and turned over in in business. One of the means is in the construction of machinery. By using only one machine in an eatablishment, you destroy your own market, because it time. Then increase the machinery in proportion as the markets are made hearthy by the employment of the masses. The men might be employed at first the same as the miners work, in "ainfix." I don't think the pol-cy, however, would be a good one. Mr. Rice—Would you have the time fixed by legisla-

TAXING CAPITAL AND WEALTH. Herbert Radelife, of Boston, was the next witness. He was formerly Editor of The Journal of Commerce, of Boson, but is now an agent of the Business Improvement society. Mr. Hewitt asked the witness several question out Mr. Radeliffo preferred to read an address which he

but Mr. Radelino preferred to read an address which he had prepared.

He said that there was much distress forced upon labor by the dishonesty which has existed in savings banks and insurance companies. In Massachusetts there were 179 banks, thirty-seven of which were in receivers hands. The failures of trust institutions might be a fit subject for Congressional investigation. Poor people felt dissatisfied that the rich men could invest their money in Government bonds without taxation.

Mr. Hewitt-The rich people do not hold the Government bonds. To a great majority the bonds are divided among the masses, saving banks and estates. The Bowery Savings Bank holds about \$17,000,000. A.—If a man linvests \$10,000 in Government bonds he gets his inter-

Mr. Hewitt—The rich people do not hold the Government bonds. To a great majority the bonds are divided among the masses, saving banks and estates. The Bowery Savings Bank holds about \$17,000,000. A.—If a man livesis \$10,000 in Government bonds he gets his interest without taxation. If he invests it in business, he has to pay taxes, tariff duties and other expenses, which decrease his profits. The tariff is one of the wrongs.

Mr. Radeliffe began to read statistics and other data about the tariff, but Mr. Hewitt referred hum to the Ways and Means Commutice. He then continued: "I would recommend an income tax; I would relieve active capital, hat fax accumulated wealth."

Mr. Hiewitt—How will you make the distinction I Mr. Rice here, say, has accumulated wealth to the amount of \$100,000, which he invests in from and carries on a business. I invest the same amount in the same way, but borrowed every cent and have to pay interest. Will you tax Mr. Rice and not me! Will you tax both of us or neather! A.—But that is active capital.

William G. H. Smart, of Boston, was the last witness. He is a someculter, who works, when he has an opportunity, under no employer. In other words, he said he was a business man with no capital. Ho believed that with the abolition of all interest on money, properly ultimately would be equally distributed. Although the relations between capital and labor were hostile, he toought harmony could be obtained. He pletured to the committee a state of existence where no one would own property except what he occupied himself.

Mr. Hewitt—How would you live when you got old and could not work? A.—By superannuation. Every one, whether he wanted to or not, should be compelled by legislation to work and provide for his family and against necdent. I claim that legislation could compel all to do what individuals do now when provident.

Mr. Rice—Who will pay and receive this money, a regular company? A.—No, he has a popular to the present system. I would have no one vote for a man he didn't know.

Q.—How

Q.—Wouldn't the highest element be an aristocracy in A.—No; the process would go on from the lowest to the highest. In point of fact, the heads of departments in New-York State would elect the highest officer in the State. He might be elected every day.

Mr. Hewlitt—How about the regulation of wages in A.—This would be according to the laws of supply and demand. For instance, it is house is to be built, it is found that there are too many carpenters, because that is comparatively easy employment. Stonecutiers are scarce, because they have to do hard work. Then the head of the department would reduce the wages of carpenters and increase the pay of stonecutiers.

The committee adjourned until to-day, when Professor Samner will be examined.

BROOKLYN NATIONALS UNITED. SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF THE HARMONIZING COM-MITTEE-MR. JUNIO DENIES THAT HE IS A KNIGHT OF LABOR,

The Harmonizing Committee of the National party, after nearly a week passed among the factions of that party in this city in an ansuccessful effort to harmonize them, yesterday visited Brooklyn upon a similar nission among the factions of that city. At the Syracuse Convent.on both factions were admitted, but when the time arrived to select three representatives of Kings County upon the State Committee, they had a fleroe and

public quarrel, and would not agree. The Harmonizing Committee was accordingly authorized to investigate their claims to recognition, and to select three men from their ranks to fill the vacant places in the State Com-

The committee met yesterday morning at Municipal Hall, in Fulten-st., Brooklyn. Each of the two factions was represented by about a dozen men. Mr. Junio, who was evidently wearied with the speeches he had hear l in New-York, opened the session by saying: "I don't see why the gentlemen here cannot compro differences. The Syracuse pistform is acceptable to all the old war-horses of the Greenback party. Now the trouble here seems to be that Mr. Pomeroy has chartered clubs. But the Labor party always has been Greenback party. It seems to me there must be an end to these constant divisions in our ranks or we cannot succeed. This committee does not desire to see any

W. Burden, the head of the faction which has charters signed by Pomeroy, and which may therefore be considered a radical Greenback party, said that his faction did not think the Toledo platform a good one, but that the Syracuse platform satisfied it. He was of the opinion that the factions of Klugs County could be united. William Hanscom, leader of the other faction (which represents chiefly workingmen's clubs), said that his wing of the National party was also of the opinion that the Toledo platform was not sufficiently radical when financial questions were considered. The faction had organ ized Greenback Labor Associations in every ward of the city. The gentlemen belonging to the other faction had been expelled because they had made persons joining their associations take another oath from that pre scribed by the Central Council.

At the request of the Harmonizing Committee, the enders of the two factions then held a joint session at the other end of the room, to see if some way of compromising their differences could not be discovered. After an apparently heated discussion, they returned before the, Harmonizing Committee and said that no compromise was possible. The Burden faction proposed that the associations of both factions in the several wards should unite and elect officers. The Hauscom faction refused to elect new officers, but offered to take the men of the other faction into their ward associations. Mr. Burden then questioned the authority of the committee to act in the matter at all, asserting that the Syracuse Convention had not given it any such authority. Mr. Copp claimed that the committee had full power to act. He then requested the leaders of the factions to state the history

and strength of their organizations.

P. K. McCaun spoke for the Hanscom faction. He said that it originated about a year ago, and had sent defegates to the Toledo and Syracuse Conventions. It had organizations in every ward in Brooklyn, and in the five country towns of Kings County. If given recognition, it would poll 5,000 or 6,000 votes. The names of 1,000 men were upon its rolls.

Mr. Copp-Do you have your meetings secretly or openly ?

Mr. McCann-We have both. We have secret executive sessions. It is well known that both of the great political organizations in this city have what they call heelers.' These men, if our organizations held entirely open meetings, would discover what we were going to do, and would reveal the information to the leaders of the other parties. In executive session we consider our

the other parties. In executive session we consider our plans to increase our strength."

Mr. Burden spoke for the faction named after him: "When I Joined a workingman's political club a year ago, I was compelled to take an oath. I persnaded its members to call this association a Workingman's Greenback club. All of the Greenback men who entered it were compelled to take the oath. After taking to them all Winter about the matter, I persnaded them to do away with the oath. Dr. Sturgeon, the secretary of the Toledo Convention, came here last Spring. When I discovered that he was in favor of paying the bonds in gold and silver. I made up my mind that the Toledo Convention was created by the money power. Shupe told me that he pald Sturgeon's expenses here, and pad for the engraving of the charters for the National clubs. I severed my connection with Shupe's paper, because I did not think the man honest in his advocacy of greenback doctrines. I will not join the Haussom faction, because its meetings are secret. Never again will I take an oath when I join a political party."

D. Harley, a member of the Haussom faction, said: "We are not now exacting an oath. It is herely a pleige."

Henderson gave a sketch of the formation of the pleige."

Dr. Henderson gave a sketch of the formation of the clubs of the Burden faction, and submitted a list showing that it had associations in every ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. McCann—we merely have executive sessions so that the politicians will not get hood of our organizations. We have held many meetings, the money being given to support them in five and len cent pieces. We have convinced many men of the truth of Greenback doctrines who have not joined our associations, but who have promised to vote with us on election day. Dr. Henderson was impopular because it was reported that Commissioner Flahetty had offered him a cierkship in the Public Works Department at \$15 a week.

Dr. Henderson—Mr. Flahetty has a letter signed by members of your City Council asking my appointment. I did not ask for it, and did not accept it. It was a conspiracy to injure me in the National party.

The Hinscon faction then presented as their names for cannidates for the Brooklyn scats in the State Committee the following: Thomas Colinis, P. K. McCann and William Case. Toe Burden faction presented these suggests. E. Gallagher, O. F. Burton and Patrick

cliowing: Thomas Couns, P. K. McCaun Case. The Burden faction presented these Gallagher, O. F. Burton and Patrick

mames; E. Gallaguer, O. F. Bason and McGaher.
Mr. Junio said: "The press has made some statements about me which I would like to correct. The original State Committee was composed of twenty-eight members. At Syracuse I had it filled up with representatives of counties not hitherto represented. Does that look as if I intended to run the convention it I would like to say also that I know nothing about the Knights of Labor, and never heard of them before last May. The State Committee had charge of the prelimmary proceedings of the State Convention. I did not control it, nor did I try to, is the interest of any secret labor organization. Such reports are untrue and unjust. I did not try

In the afternoon the leaders of the factious gave their In the afternoon the task of spanizations in each and. The announcement of this compromise greatly joiced the Harmonizing Committee. The factious ore instructed to select three men as their representa-

lives on the State Committee.

The members of the State Committee selected are as follows: I in District, Bobert Collins; Hid District, O. F. Burton; IVin District, Dr. Guion.

SUICIDE OF A WEST POINT CADET.

HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE DROWNED HIMSELY IN THE HUDSON-ILL-HEALTH THE CAUSE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 21 .- The officers and cadets in this Military Department were shocked this morning at the announcement that Cadet James Todd, r., had probably committed suicide. What led to the sellef was the finding of three letters in his room at the hospital-one, of three pages, addressed to Dr. Irwin: another, of twelve pages, addressed "Mrs. Susan B. Todd, Indiana," his mother; and the other addressed to two of his classimates. The one addressed to Dr. Irwin speaks of the writer's illness in detail, and argues that, masmuch as the great length of time that must ensue pefore he ric vered would greatly impair his standing in his class, he saw ne prospects for the future; that

and nothing but wee and grief seemed to be

before him, and, therefore, before he would be missed, his body would find repose in the Hudson River. The letter to his mother was full of the tenderest affection. In it he tells her that he sees no chance for recovery from a scrofulous disease, which affected both his head, throat and eyes. The letter to his class-mates was brief and pertained to little business matters only. In it he did not hint of his intended suicide, except that in telling them where they could find some cuffs and collars, he adds, "You use them, for I shall never need them again." When Dr. Irwin found these letters the cas was at once reported to General Schoffeld, in command of the department, and a search was instituted for the body. Some of those engaged in the search went along the shore north and south of the steambout landing. Others went to the north dock and bay, and a third party filed along "Firtation Walk" to visit the rocks along the river-front. The last party were successful to a certain extent. On the rocks at Gce's Point they found the suicide's coat, trousers, hat and shoes, as carefully riled in

cide's cont, trousers, hat and shoes, as carefully field in two heaps as though he had taken them off for a swim. Search was made for the remains, but without success. Young Todd was in his twenty-third year and was one of those who were received in the corps of cadeta in April, 1876. On the 13th of May fast, one of his eyes became sore and inflamed, and he was sent to the hospi-tal, but soon recovered. Soon afterward the other eye was attacked in the same way, and he was again sent to the hospital. His condition grew worse, sores appearwas attacked in the same way, and he was again sent to the hospital. His condition grew worse, sores appearing upon his face and throat. He frequently consulted with Dr. Irwin in relation to his situation. In the meantime his classmates visited him regularity. About two weeks ago their cails began to be less frequent, and Todd felt pained at this. In a recent conversation with Dr. Irwin, he expressed a wisn to resign his cateship and go home. The doctor advised him to remain iff the hospital until he was strong enough to travel, and then loss a year's time and so to the Arkansus Hot Springs. Lust evening the cadets had an entertainment, and some of the coavalescents in the hospital attended it. They returned about 10:30 p. m. Some of them saw your;s Todd in his room, and that was the hist time be was seen alive. He stood at the head of the Third Class, and the teachers say he was a very bright terms of him.

At one of the schools in Cornwall, England, the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Seripture which forbade a man baving two wives. One of the children saxely quoted in reply the text, "No man can serve two masters."

Soon after the train on the Detroit and Mil-waukee Railroad entered the depot about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a benevoiest looking lady accosted a backman, and asked her what he would charge to convey her to the Branswick. The Jehn replied that he would take her to any part of the city for 50 cents. "Pt's too much," remarked the lady. "The last time I was in Detroit the hackman only charged me a quarter for taking me to Happer Hospital." Well, that man is clead," remarked another whip who was standing hear. "Dead! What was the matter?" Why, he carried people around town for two shillings and starved to death."—[Detroit Post and Tribune.

RAPID TRANSIT METHODS.

PLANS OF THE TWO ELEVATED ROADS. THE METROPOLITAN BOAD'S HEAVY MORTGAGES-COMPLAINTS OF SIXTH AVENUE BUSINESS PEO-

PLE-OPENING OF THE THIRD AVENUE ROAD, The heavy mortgages executed by the Metropoliitan Elevated Railway Company still attract attention. The officers refuse to give any information, asserting that the public has no right to interfere in the matter. In relation to possible suits for damages, the views and complaints of persons living or doing business on the line of the road have been obtained. The New-York Elevated Road, in Third-ave., will be opened on Monday.

THE METROPOLITAN'S PROPOSED BONDS, INFORMATION REFUSED BY THE COMPANY'S OFFI-CERS-WHAT IS SAID ABOUT POSSIBLE SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

In relation to the mortgages recently exented by the Metropolitan Elovated Railway, a prominent banker stated yesterday: "It has a rather queer look, and the mysterious air of secrecy hanging over the affairs of this corporation will not aid it in floating its bonds. It is a very singular course to parsue. Here is a rich corporation, granted privileges of a very extensive charge ter by the City of New-York, offering its bonds for sale and yet, in answer to inquiries for information which every purchaser of its bonds is entitled to, the answer is given that it is none of the public's business. For my part, I think the public has a right to know all about it, If the road only costs \$350,000 a mile, and is mortgaged for \$1,500,000 a mile, the public has a decided right to know what is done with the \$1,150,000 a mile which is raised in excess of its cost. The interest on this excessive amount will have to be paid by the public in the shape of excessive fares. In fact, it is this same public that will have to pay the interest on all these bonds and mortgages, and if they have not a right to know some, thing about it, who has ?"

At the office of the Metropolitan Road yesterday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was told that the company had information to give concerning its financial matters. "It is a piece of impertinence on the part of the public to ask for such information," said Mr. Body, secretary and treasurer. "Regarding suits for damages," he con tinued, "that is also a private matter, and no business of the public. We are trying experiments to reduce the noise on the road, but I think no plan has yet been decided on. Most all plans submitted make use of tell in some manner as a basis for lessening the noise. In regard to the reduction of fares to 5 cents, I think that may possibly be done. I am personally in favor of the reduction.'

General Horace Porter, a director, refused to talk on the subject, and other officers were equally reticent re garding the road, and especially so when the subject of the recent mortgages was broached.

A reporter visited many of the merchants and rest lents along the line of the Metropolitan Road yesterday, and obtained their views regarding the road, and wast action, if any, was likely to be taken against its further operation in its present shape. There seemed to be a very general feeling that the road was working great injury to the property-holders and residents. Attention was called by several persons to the fact that in about to let" displayed in windows and doorways, These signs are principally of rooms and apartments for dwelling purposes. The incessant noise, it was said, was driving residents away to more quiet neighborhoods, and property-helders and small shopkeepers were very much depressed in consequence While the large shopkeepers were not united in their opinion of the effect of the road on business, the small lealers, whose business is mainly from persons living in or near the avenue, were about unanimous in the denum ciation of the road. While a good many stated that they were ready to join any movement for recovering damages, they seemed generally to regard it as almost a populess undertaking. The senior proprietor in two large mercantile establishments on the avenue stated that he was willing to "subscribe \$10,000 to fight the road." A petition was circulated in the business houses and

among property-owners yesterday. There were about principal business men and residents in Sixth-ave. It will be presented to the next Grand Jury. A number of the signers said if this failed to secure them relief, they would commence personal suits for damages. The petition asks for the indictment of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad for the following reasons: The noise and rattle is so great business has to be suspended during the cassage of each and every train; the occupants of the uildings are so affected by the noise that they are made nervous and their health seriously impaired; all persons are interly deprived of sleep until after the trains cease running at night, and after they commence running trains at haif-past 5 in the morning; cinders, smoke, steam, sparks and coal gas are continually forced into stores and dwellings; oil, hot water, coals of fire and ashes are continually being dropped upon people passing under the structure; property upon the whole line of the road has been diminished in value at least one half. The petitioners promise to establish these charges by overwhelming testimony.

SOURCES OF POSSIBLE SUITS. Mr. Altman, of B. Altman & Co., No. 299 Sixth-ave, There is altogether too much noise, and I more than is necessary. It is so annoying that we have sent in a protest about the matter to the company to day. The smoke and einders are very disagreeable and

will have a bad effect on business."

Mr. Love, of No. 313 Sixth-ave., said: "I think that the noise is a very great annoyance and an outrage on the business men and residents along the line of the road. Property has depreciated one-half in consequence

road. Property has depreciated one-half in consequence of the road."

B. Flanagan, real estate agent, of No. 536 Sixth-ave., said: "There is no doubt that the road is depopulating the avenue, so far as residences are concerned. People are moving away, unable to stand the hoise. Inquirers for property to real invariably want to get at least a block from the road. Real estate has greatly depreciated in value in consequence of the road, and there are many bitter complaints from property owners."

Lewis J. Conger, of No. 601 Sixth-ave., said: "The road will undoubtedly have a very serious effect on business. In fact, we think the road will change the entire character of the avenue. It is already driving every-hody away who can get away. It is impossible to become used to the noise, and the operating of the road in such a manner is a great outrage on property-owners and residents in the avenue."

Mr. Titord, of Park & Titford, said: "The noise is simply terrifile. It is impossible to transact business.

he would only be a burden upon his friends,

such a manner is a great outrage on property-owners and residents in the avenue."

Mr. Hiltord, of Park & Hiford, said: "The noise is simply territie. It is impossible to transact business, capecially with a lady, during the passage of a train. Whether we will take legal action if the noise is not stopped, I can only say that we may."

A retail confectioner stated that his business had been nearly ruined since the road had been in operation.

A physician stated that the effect of the noise was very inducious to the health of the residents within reach of it. It had largely locreased nervous complaints and affections of the head and cars. A number of patients had to be removed from the avenue, as they were unable to stand the noise. It was especially bad in its effect on little chidren and aged bersons.

A statement was in circulation on Sixth-ave, yesterday from which the following extracts are made: "The Metropolitan Railway has been running now a little over two months. Time and again has the company deduced the people with promises of lessening the noise, but it is impossible to discover any abatement. During all this time we have asked ourselves, is it possible that any man with a human heart can ask his brother man to sacrifice his property and every comfort for the azgrandizement of a soulless corporation? Look at it. Here is what is termed a civilized community, holding out the idea that private rights are protected, and crucity to animals a made punishable with thue and imprisonment, which allows thousands of its taxpaying citizens not only to be hourly tortured by this insufferable nuisance, but to be oponly robbed of the savings of a lifetime of toil and privation, to boister up a hideous monomy. Is it possible that we who have purchased property and can flud no redryss? "Here are some of the effects of this great nuisance on the property of whows and orphans: A gentleman died, leaving his widow S30,000. She bought a husance on the property of whoms and or the same property is all not to taken for pub

NEARLY READY ON THIRD AVENUE. THE NEW ELEVATED ROAD TO RUN TRAINS ON MONDAY. The opening of the Third Avenue branch of

the New-York Elevated Railway, to the Grand Central Depot, will take place on Monday. Trains will stop at the following stations until the others are ready : South Ferry, Hanover-square, Fulton-st., Ninth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and Grand Central Depot. Mr. Bishop, vice-president of the Company, stated yesterday that the road would be opened to Sixty-seventh-st. about three weeks later, and h there would be no doubt of its completion to the Harlem River by the first of next January. The last date set for the opening of the City Hall branch was November 1. It the opening of the City Hall branch was November 1. It is now atted that it will not be ready until some time later in November. There are seven foundations yet to be put down on this branch, Mr. Brewster stating that the delay was occasioned by the difficulty in Laying foundations over the sewers. In regard to the extension of the West Side Line above Eingry-first-st., nothing could be learned Mr. Bishop said the company had four engiances surveying the routes, but owing to the great difficulty in selecting the best and most practicable route it might be necessary to obtain more legislation before this branch was continued.